Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON · WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1884 NO. 7475

DOMESTIC DISPATCHES.

Interesting News Notes from Various Eastern Points.

SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH MEXICO THREATENED

The Irish National League of America Appeals for Funds—Jay Gould Interviewed—The Events of a Day

Another Intruder with George

NEW YORK April —[Special.] Henry George being interviewed said: I have sent Mr. Lalor to John O'Brien and Patrick Ford, the two most prominent Irish editors in England and Scotland to prepare the way for the land movement in Ireland. I shall go there myself in May. My meetings have been enormously successful and public opinion has been aroused everywhere. The fact that I could not get a hall a week ago in Cooper Institute to-night is proof of how fast the land movement is developing. The South has developed a new interest in my early meetings. It has come to me by the opening, and with the help of the Irish Land League in England and Ireland, I shall succeed. The French land bill is a good thing. It has passed in the second reading by a very large majority, and I have members supporting it. Even Gambetta has been won over. The new Ministry will be in favor of land reform. I expect to be in Ireland in October next. The Irish people will be free from the New York landlords. The United States will be free from the English landlords. The land question is the question of questions, and it will be settled by the people who keep their mouths open.

The Russian Exiles Arrested

LONDON April 22.—Special.—Dispatches from Berlin say that the Russian exiles who were arrested in Germany on the charge of conspiring against the life of the Czar, have been released. The Russian Government has failed to prove the charges against them.

Death of a Druggist.

NEW YORK April 22.—Nathan E. Fish, aged 42 years, died at the Carlton house No. 202 William street, and said he was a Canadian and a druggist. He was removed to the hospital in February, and thirty days thereafter disappeared. On Monday he was found in East river. In his room in the Carlton house to-night a box two feet square was found containing nineteen cartridges, powder and shot, and one half pounds each and labelled Nos. 1 and 2. It was also a box like such a one up in the room in which Fish died. Dr. Hunting said the contents of the stomach had been removed to-day, and he thought to be a number of the ounces he sent.

The New Colorado Gold Fields.

DENVER April 22.—A gentleman of the highest standing and well known citizen of Denver, just from the new Golden Valley mining district, produces the new discovery in this region to be the richest gold field in the world. He says that the mountains are literally piled with gold bearing quartz, and that the district is destined to become the richest in the world. Specimens of the ore are on exhibition at the office of the Rocky Mountain News, and are attracting great attention. The people were crowding into the new district by the hundreds, many reports of the discovery being received. Specimens of the ore are on exhibition at the office of the Rocky Mountain News, and are attracting great attention. The people were crowding into the new district by the hundreds, many reports of the discovery being received.

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EXECUTIVE SESSION

WASHINGTON April 22.—The senate was in executive session for three hours this afternoon, consideration of the treaty relative to the Cold ector Wicker of Key West be confirmed. The vote was a tie, 26 to 26, and the nomination was lost. It was said that Wicker's friends that he had lost position by his removal while others contended that his acts of open sympathy with the Cuban insurgents were simply grounds for dismissal. Thereupon the senate adopted a report advising the dismissal of Wicker.

Nomination—C. C. White, postmaster Carson City, Nevada.

CONGRESSIONAL CHIT-CHAT.

TARIFF TALK

WASHINGTON April 21.—[Special.]—The tariff bill will be taken up in the house to-morrow, unless some unexpected contingency arises to prevent its consideration. Chairman of the bill are still hopeful of its ultimate passage although they admit that if a vote could be taken now upon striking out the enacting clause of the bill it would be carried. At a meeting of the ways and means committee to-day the subject of the time to be consumed in the general debate was discussed. Democratic members of the committee wanted two weeks at least for discussion before taking up the bill for amendment, when a motion to strike out the enacting clause will be in order. Morrison said, however, that before any decision was reached he wished to confer with the speaker and other friends of the bill, so the subject was dropped.

Mr. Carlisle intends to make a speech to support of the bill before the general debate ends. Great expectations are entertained of this speech. The speaker not only thor highly understands the tariff but he is a clear and forcible orator, and will in all his power to win the votes of those considering the measure. It is probable that the bill to reorganize the Commission was pending before the house has had the largest circulation of any speech on this subject ever delivered by a democrat in congress.

Joseph D. Weeks of Pittsburg, secretary of the Western Iron and Steel Association is in the city. He has been looking after the prospects of tariff legislation this session and says: I do not think that the Morrison bill can pass, and yet I should not be surprised if still Indiana as a whole is in favor of its passage in very strong. So far as the political consequences of agitation and the passage of the bill are concerned I care very little what is done but I am interested in the subject and the uncertainty which attends it has a powerful influence upon the manufacturing interests of my state.

THE CHINESE BILL

WASHINGTON April 22.—[Special.]—The Pacific coast delegation in the house had a meeting early this morning for the purpose of considering the action of the senate in attaching to the Indian appropriation bill the Chinese bill. It was decided to insist upon the senate amendments and the bill was then sent to the committee on appropriations. The committee will probably report back the bill with the senate amendments and ask that a conference be had with the senate committee. It is thought that the senate will recede from its amendments and the bill will become a law.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1884.

A NATIONAL PILOT SYSTEM.

Since the constitution of the United States confers upon congress the power to regulate commerce, there is no reason why the general government should not take upon itself the regulation of the pilot service of the country. The general government alone can make the service fully efficient and the rates uniform and low. By taking the pilot business out of the hands of the states a most important service may be rendered to commerce; certainty and efficiency may be substituted for the capricious and inadequate methods of local management; commerce will be freed from the burdens placed upon it by lobbyists about our legislatures, and low charges may be expected, because the government can afford them.

On the 10th of March a bill was introduced in the senate by Mr. Bayard of Delaware "to create and establish the pilot service of the United States, and to regulate the pilotage of vessels in ports and harbors along the sea coast of the United States." The bill was read twice and referred to the committee on commerce. It ought to be enacted into a law, as it makes provision for just such relief as the commerce of the country demands.

The bill provides that stations for pilots shall be arranged in six separate classes, regulated by depth of water in the port or harbor where the station is located; and a pilot station shall be established at such place in every port or harbor in the United States where the principal custom house, if there is one, or the principal city or town of such port or harbor, is situated. In all ports or harbors which receive vessels drawing over twenty feet of water there shall be first class stations, to be supplied with pilots of the first class. Stations of the second class are to be established at ports which receive vessels drawing not over twenty feet; of the third class not over seventeen feet; of the fourth class not over fourteen feet; and of the fifth and sixth classes not over eleven feet. The pilots to be divided into classes to meet the above classification of ports, and are to be paid by the United States—there salaries being graded according to class. Apprentices are to be appointed for each pilot station, sufficient in number to insure a full supply of pilots for each. A board of examiners is to be appointed for each station, to consist of three persons, through whom pilots' commissions must be obtained. Government is to provide suitable boats, steamboats or other vessels for the service.

The rates of charge for pilotage are to be fixed by the secretary of the treasury. For all vessels sailing under any other flag than that of the United States there shall be one rate; and rates for vessels of the United States shall in all cases be one-third less than those for foreign vessels. Rates once established shall continue until the same shall be altered or changed by the secretary or by act of congress. And any sailing vessel taking and having the aid or towage of a steam vessel into or out of any port or harbor, such steam vessel being in command of a licensed steamboat pilot, the master of such sail or vessel shall not be compelled to employ or pay for any other pilot.

It is probable that the charges for pilotage under this act would be fixed at very low rates, thus virtually relieving commerce of one of its considerable burdens. Provision is made in the bill for paying all expenses out of a fund to be annually appropriated out of the treasury.

LAND GRANT OF THE CASCADE DIVISION.

A Seattle paper would have THE OREGONIAN push the demand for forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land grant. We may suppose it means the grant upon the Cascade mountain division. There is just one principal reason why THE OREGONIAN does not join in this demand. That reason has been stated heretofore, but we will state it again.

A large number of people in Washington territory, both east and west of the mountains, want this division of the road built as quickly as possible, and they maintain that the chance of building it will be destroyed if the land grant is taken away. Should THE OREGONIAN demand forfeiture of this portion of the grant all these people would say at once that its purpose was to hold the entire country for an indefinite period under tribute to Portland. Withdrawal of the grant would be denounced as a scheme of Portland's selfishness, and the outcry against the monopoly which "the seaport on the creek" was attempting to maintain would be louder than ever.

But in fact, as Portland fears no competition, she can afford to be magnanimous. This is the key to the action of her board of trade upon this matter. Of course the railroad company has no legal claim upon this grant, and can have no equitable one till it builds the road. The question is simply whether the good of the country requires the grant to be cancelled, or not. Washington Territory journals may very properly take sides upon this question. For THE OREGONIAN to do so would be considered an intrusion; and if it advocated forfeiture, would bring upon itself the criticism above indicated. It has, however, advocated forfeiture of the grant between Portland and Wallula; and here it will say again that the company ought to relinquish at once its claims to lands in a locality where it knows it never will build a road.

An act of gross injustice has been done to Hon. Allen Francis, consul of the United States at Victoria. Without his consent he has been appointed consul at St. Thomas, Ontario, and the consulate at Victoria has been given to Robert J. Stevens, long a clerk of a committee of the house of representatives at Washington. It seems that Stevens, who was out here a year or two ago, took a liking to Victoria as a place of residence, and so conceived the idea of crowding Mr. Francis out. By representing that the latter was willing to make the change he succeeded in effecting the arrangement to transfer him to St. Thomas, a position of less dignity and less salary, and get the appointment to the more desirable place for himself. Notice of the transaction had been communicated did Mr. Francis learn anything about it. It is a dirty piece of business on the part of Stevens, and he ought not to be permitted to have the office. Mr. Francis has performed his duties at Victoria during many years to the entire satisfaction both of his government and the people of the province. The office has not been a profitable one, and the slender means which Mr. Francis possessed have been invested there; and as he owns a little house at Victoria he is able to live there, but could not afford to live at St. Thomas. As a testimonial of their esteem the people of Victoria have sent to Washington a large petition asking that he be permitted to remain. He is past seventy years of age, and for this reason as well as on account of his faithful service, is entitled to consideration and protection against the greed of office-seekers.

The postal revenue receipts of the current year, however the matter may be viewed by the department officials, signally confirm the wisdom of the congressional action which reduced letter postage from three cents to two cents. The total postal receipts of this year estimated, will be $48,262,446, against $45,508,672 last year—a falling off for the present year of $2,753,246. "This is serious," say the officials who glory in large gross receipts on less of almost 5 per cent. for such an increased business." Yes, it is serious, but, also, it is this: A saving of 33⅓ per cent. in the postal expenditure of all the people who write letters. Viewed in this way the low or reduced postage is a great public benefit, secured at a cost which in comparison with the good it involves, is not worth speaking of. Within three years at the utmost it is reasonably certain that with the two cent rate the postal service of the country will be fully self-sustaining.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

The statements of wholesale dealers and manufacturers, as well as physicians, show that the use of opium is increasing with alarming rapidity in the country. From 1876 to 1882 there was an increase of 140 per cent. in the importation of crude opium. In 1876 there were estimates to the 200,000 opium eaters in his country, two-thirds of them being of the well-to-do classes, and since then the number has more than doubled. A large proportion of these slaves of the opium habit do not seek the drug because of the pleasant stimulant or the exciting effects it produces, but because it has been given to them as a medicine to alleviate pain. In this way they have become mentally, morally and physically lowered to its use. The increase in its consumption has followed closely the use of the hypodermic syringe, an instrument which was not much employed twelve years ago but which is now considered as necessary as any instrument in a doctor box. The number of preparations in which opium is used is increasing annually. It is an important ingredient in a large number of quack and patent medicines. McMunn's elixir is chiefly indebted to it for its boasted effects, and Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup contains large quantities for infants' heads and stomachs. The sale of opium and its various compounds by druggists is practically unrestricted, although the opium habit is well known to be of the most fatal character. The drug appears to attack not merely the nerve tissues, but the moral susceptibilities. It suspends the will power, enfeebles conscience and blunts or obliterates all the higher instincts of man's nature. Opium eaters are habitual liars. They seem to be incapable of telling the truth, and physicians say they will sometimes scheme for days to get up some stupendous and purposeless lie. Fashionable ladies who desire to appear brilliant in society, and overworked professional and business men are among those who are most subject to the opium temptation. Many physicians are beginning to recognize the fact that the free use of the hypodermic injection is very reprehensible, but members of the profession do not sufficiently realize that the alarming increase of the opium habit is so largely due to its indiscriminate and careless use as a drug to alleviate pain. It should never be touched without the recommendation of a reliable physician, and medicines can not be too careful about putting their patients in the way of contracting the deadly habit.

Of all those who have fallen under the power of this habit, Thomas De Quincy alone owes to it the augmentation instead of the impairment of his reputation. His "Confessions of an Opium Eater" opened for him the doors of fame and made known to the world his rare and delicate personality. Such was the peculiarity of his physical constitution that his daily dose of "eight thousand drops" did not prevent his reaching the age of 75 years, nor interfere with his walk of fourteen miles, which he took every day until he had nearly reached three score and ten. He was scarcely twenty when some chance adviser recommended him to try opium as a remedy for toothache. He took it and "ran an hour," he writes, "what a revelation! what a resurrection from its lowest depths of the inner spirit! What an apocalypse of the world within me! That my pains had vanished was now a trifle in my eyes; this negative effect was swallowed up in the immensity of those positive effects which had opened before me in the abyss of divine enjoyment thus suddenly revealed. Here was a panacea for all human woes; here was the secret of happiness about which philosophers had disputed for so many ages, at once discovered; happiness might now be bought for a penny and carried in the waistcoat pocket: portable ecstacies might be had corked up in a pint bottle, and peace of mind could be sent by the mail." But De Quincy, like all inebriates, was doomed to see the reverse side of this picture to find anguish in the place of ecstacy, and despair where he had looked for peace. "The time came when 'the just and subtle and all-conquering opium,' which he had celebrated as 'giving a respite from the secret burdens of the heart,' showed him its reserved horrors and wrung from him this lamentation: 'But now farewell, a long farewell to happiness, winter or summer! Farewell to smiles and laughter! Farewell to peace of mind and to the blessed consolation of sleep! For more than three years and a half I am shut up and away from these. Hope opens upon me as Hind of woes." Among these woes must be included that impairment of the will power to which we have referred as one of the moral effects of opium. Poor De Quincy, like Coleridge, that other great opium eater of his day, became at last so dreamy and befogged, so hopelessly confused in all practical matters, that he seemed incapable of resolute and sustained activities. But his conversation continued to flow on to the last, in a copious stream, as though mere talking were the chief end of man. Not even when, on a cold winter's night, he was being escorted through the streets of Edinburgh by two bailiffs on a warrant for debt, did he cease to exercise his colloquial powers, and his astonishment and disgust at his failure to interest his captors called from him an unusual outburst of vituperation. "Undisastrous wretches!" he exclaimed, in describing this adventure to one of his friends, "I cited them on every subject under heaven but they did not seem to have a thought in their minds unconnected with their base and brutal profession."

FRUIT DESTROYERS.

For the past ten years the agricultural journals in California and this state have been filled with articles upon the ravages of curculio upon plum trees and of phylloxera upon grapevines. But we have yet to see any reference made to the destruction of cherries by birds. In bed, seventeen men out of twenty will tell you that there are no fruit-destroying birds, but that the feathered songsters visit the trees to eat the bugs and other insects that would otherwise destroy the fruit. Some writers affirm that quail will not eat ripened grapes, but that is incorrect. The quail will eat grapes, but not until they have first eaten off all the bugs that menace the security of the vines.

Yesterday an engineer on one of the east side trains brought to this office two specimens of a so-called "cherry bird" that is doing great damage to fruit trees in the vicinity of Albany and Lebanon. The bird both of the sized, mess were females, by the way, were of the titmouse family and not unlike the song birds of the upper Sacramento valley, though a larger and more plump-looking bird. On opening the crops of the two birds they were found to contain no insects whatever, but were filled with juicy cherries from which the blood-red juice dripped. One bunch which had been shared about by the two birds and all but eaten off by the sharp, tiny beaks of these birds was as clean as if stripped with a pair of scissors. Another cluster had lost fourteen out of eighteen, and a third had been plundered of a score out of twenty one. These specimens of plundered cherry trees came from the orchard of Mr. Abe Irvin of Lebanon, and if this is any thing like an average specimen of fruit destruction throughout the valley, we don't wonder at men saying that it don't pay to raise cherries in Oregon."

Several years ago the grape growers in Los Angeles found the quail too abundant for them, and began hiring men and boys to kill them off. As the home market could not consume them all as fast as killed, one of the fruit canneries commenced canning the quail for sale as an article of food. This enabled the grape growers to get the birds killed off at a moderate price; but soon there were no quail, and then the grapes suffered worse than ever from insects of all sorts. Hence it was decided that the quail saved more grapes than they destroyed, and it was best to let them alone.

But in the case of these linnets, there is nothing to be said in their favor, as they are so small as to be not worth the picking, and therefore valueless for food. They can be killed, of course, by guns loaded with very small charges of powder and shot, but it is an expensive process, and the consumption will cost as much as the cherries will sell for, if not more. Perhaps some one will be ingenious enough to devise a plan for frightening them out of the orchards during the day, which is their only feeding time. The small boy of the period, with his launch of Chinese fire crackers, might be pressed into the service at a penny per day; or perhaps, the Chinese priest, with his red robes and copper gong, might be induced to take a hand in "the game he did not understand." Now is the time for somebody to speak out, or the fruit will not be allowed to ripen.

It is probable that a majority of the republicans of Oregon prefer Mr. Blaine for presidential candidate over any other. No doubt he would carry the state. But Oregon will unquestionably cast her vote for any candidate whom the republican national convention may name. But, as the Minneapolis *Tribune* says, "New York, Ohio and Indiana must be considered. If Blaine can carry those commonwealths he can carry the rest of the north like a whirlwind; but at the present date no one is authorized to say just how strong Mr. Blaine is in those states which will form the nucleus."

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Mary V. Wagner and the members of Progress Lodge, No. 8, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are kindly invited to attend the funeral of the deceased from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Hoffman, on Fifth street, between Main and Salmon, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day.

Advertisements such as "Wanted," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for ten cents per line for first insertion. Five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. No insertion for less than 25 cents, and cash must be paid in the counter. Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line. All notices of entertainments or societies, and notices of meetings, must be paid for in advance.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for April, at Ware' Bate Store 82 Yamhill street.

Send for All-Wool Dresses and Dolmans Linck's, 3d and Alder. Fine Dressmaking Annex.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL RESTAURANT, G. C. RIGER Manager.

G. BRINDLEY & CO., FURNITURE, Carpets, Wall Paper. 136 First street.

NEW TO-DAY.

McCOY, JOB PRINTER, 100 First, Portland

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Portland Land Company will be held at the office of the company, in the Pittock Block, on Monday, the 5th day of May, inst. W. H. CREIGHTON, Sec.

ENOCH W. WATCHMAKER hereby informs CASTLEGATE, four doors with R. L. Stone, Yamhill and First. Watches that others have failed to make go correctly assembly.

NOTICE—PRESH IMPORTED SWISS CREAM Brands and Limburger Cheese received by every steamer. Gorma (Tye Inn, Sauer Kraut, Mackerel, Herrings, also choice groceries. No. 84 Morrison st. Mrs. M. HACK.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.—H. B. LOVEJOY, Lake, practical watchmaker, No. 9 Second.

30, 60 AND 90 DAY NOTES DISCOUNTED. See HARRISON R. HATMAN, 7 State st., Salem.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. A RARE OPPORTUNITY for any one wishing to engage in the retail drug business; one of the finest stocks and fixtures now, neat and elegant, with no debts or unsalable goods for purchasers; apply to H. W. NILES, Assignee, No. 112 Third street.

SOCIAL AND DANCE GIVEN BY MARTHA Washington Circle No. 2, Daughters of Liberty, at Washington Circle Hall, Tuesday evening, April 29, 1884. Tickets 50 cents.

100 LOTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

ANY PERSON APPLYING EITHER BY MAIL or in person at our office, No. 9 First street, Portland, Oregon, on or before the first day of May, 1884, will be given, without charge except the expense of sending out deeds, a warranty deed for one lot in North Addition to Green Park, W. T., the same being a fine, level piece of land, and which will probably sell for $100 per lot in a few years. Many parties have already made application for these lots, and as the property is all level, improved and staked out on the ground, C. F. McBREEN is the only agent in Portland authorized to deliver deeds which bind. Call soon before the lots are all taken.

CODE & LEWIS, Real Estate Agents.

Don't You Forget Where the Portland Box Factory is when you want boxes of any description, for packing fruit, vegetables, etc. Send Postal Card to

Portland Box Factory.

G. W. BATES, Successor to JOHN HARLOW & Co. Address, P. O. Box 1033, Portland, Or. We have some 300,000 feet of lumber on hand.

Call at C. F. McBREEN'S and be convinced of the LOW PRICES in CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, for CASH. 65 Morrison st.

HALIBUT! HALIBUT! FRESH AND CHOICE cut. COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON. A. RICHARDS, 127 Front st., Portland. Wholesale and Retail.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

THIS DAY!

At Salesroom, No. 42 First st.,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

In addition to whatever may offer,

500 Men's and Boys' Hats, Assorted.

ALSO

MERCHANDISE.

ALSO

1 LARGE AMERICAN HORSE.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

The Sunday School of the Baptist Church WILL GIVE

Tableaux, Concert, Social and Supper

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

Wednesday Evening April 23, at 8 o'clock.

Jean Ingelow's "SONGS OF SEVEN" will be beautifully illustrated by living pictures, with appropriate music etc.

Admission to the entertainment..... 25c
Children..... 15c

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H. P. GREGORY & CO.,

NO. 5 NORTH FRONT ST.,

Between A and B.

IRON & WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

WRAPS and PARASOLS!

NEWEST and BEST. LOWEST PRICES.

OLDS & KING,

180 FIRST ST.

FROM

PORTLAND TO CHICAGO

AND THE EAST!

Thursday, May 15th.

FOR EXCURSION TICKETS

And for all information

JOHN A. CHILD or JOEL NEWCOMB,

Portland, Or.

COAL AND COKE.

Having purchased the coal business of C. H. Raun, cor. Fourth and E sts., we will carry a full stock of Scotch Splint, Wellington and Camas Coal, also Cumberland, Lehigh and Patent Coke for foundry use. Orders can be left at our store, cor. Yamhill, Firs. and Front sts., or at Coal Yard, cor. Fourth and E. Telephone No. of Store, 271. Telephone No. of Coal Yard, 251.

THOMPSON DE HART & CO.,

Dr. W. P. Smith, Diseases of Women and Children.

Ask your Druggist for Fasmeline.

NEW TO-DAY.

GAMING-PATENT GRANTING FROM $150 WILLIAMSON, OLDHAM & Co.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AGENT

FURNISHED HOUSE

FOR SALE

WANTED

NEW HOUSE

A GOOD POSITION

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED

WOULD LIKE A COMFORTABLE ROOM

WANTED

A BEAUTIFUL HANDMADE

WANTED

TWO GIRLS

HOUSE FOR RENT

WANTED

FURNISHED ROOMS

FOR RENT

WANTED

FOR SALE

WANTED

FOR RENT

WANTED

FOR SALE

WANTED

FOR RENT

WANTED

FOR SALE

WANTED

The Oregonian.

MORNING, APRIL 23, 1884.

BILL'S INVESTIGATION.

IN ATTEMPTED DELIBERY, HE TELLS ANOTHER VERY AWKWARD TIE

Only One of His Witnesses on Hand and He Throws But Little Light on the Disgraceful Confession

The council committee on [illegible] city attorney appointed to consider the mayor's communication removing the chief of police met again last evening.

The chief was represented by Sidney Dell. Of all the witnesses summoned only Dr Harvey Lane put in an appearance.

On inquiry it was ascertained that Policeman Ward had served subpœnas on all of whom they were issued except Besser who could not be found. He had not been very tendered any of the parties a fee on which account they were not obliged to be present in regard to Besser it may be stated here that he was not expected to be present as he stated during the day to a friend that he was not coming saying the he had other matters to attend to and had to draw the line somewhere and he drew it right here. He was not a big fee in with such a crowd of whipsnapers and unscrupulous rascals as constitute a large majority of the citizens of Independence and his character as a witness was added.

As Dr Lane was the only witness [illegible] the committee proposed to hear what he had to say.

Mr Dell said that he had prepared a statement of what his client was prepared to show and unconditionally admitted the following:

1 That he was an alderman of the Common Council for a short time.

In order to a clear understanding of the [illegible] of the feast of W H Watkinds against the bars a preferred by Mayor Chapman in his order removing [illegible] submitted by Mr Watkinds for consideration I beg to state as follows That we expect to prove

1 That Mr Watkinds did not state before the per[illegible] that he had prepared a statement of what his client was prepared to show and unconditionally admitted the following

2 He did not state that at any one time had paid the mayor any money by this consent for that place

3 That he did not state that the mayor had fraudulently claimed some money out of the city treasury on the previous trade after Mr Watkinds appointment that he was to receive $1000 for that attempted

4 That Mr Watkinds at the time of his appointment and prior thereto had a bargain or agreement for any money consideration with the mayor for said appointment.

5 That the mayor was and ever since Mr Watkinds residence in Portland had been the family physician and friend of Watkinds that Watkinds had helped elect him to the office of mayor and both before his election and afterward and before and after the subsequent election of Councilman Sears Dr Chapman had declared his obligation and his great desire to appoint Mr Watkinds chief of police and did appoint him without any promise agreement or understanding that any money was to be paid thereof and Mr Watkinds supposed at the time of the intimacies of friendship and previous obligation

6 That in seeking to make the way smooth for Mr Watkinds appointment it opened out that the mayor was under some secret control of Mr Thomas Connell and Mr L Besser assisted in dissuading of that difficulty and to getting Connell a consent after Connell's rejection by the council

7 That after Watkinds was informed Mr Besser who had befriended him as aforesaid brought to him a note for $150 due in forty days from July 7th 1884 in favor of Sol Hirsch and signed by Besser and asked Watkinds to sign it as surety as he wished to raise some money And Watkinds thereupon signed the note, not knowing at the time but what it was for Besser's own private use

8 That after Watkinds return from the east he discovered from clerk Besser's account that he had paid $250 on that note out of the city funds and upon inquiry was told by Besser that the $3 0 and $150 more had been paid to Chapman as a part of $1 00 which Chapman said should be paid for the appointment

9 That Watkinds repudiated the demand and sent to Mayor Chapman who admitted having received the money and demanded the balance of the $1000 which Watkinds would not pay him

10 That Mayor Chapman has been making constant demands upon Watkinds for money as the price of his continuance in office, and Watkinds has stead ily returned to compli and the result was the recent nomination of Mr Pa rish, after Councilman Andrews had been persuaded to vote for the appointment

A broad smile was on the countenance of nearly every body present at the conclusion of the reading of this document as characteristic of the chief

Mr Dell stated that the chief was sick and not able to be present He had supposed that the other witnesses would be present Dr Lane had been attended on him

Dr Lane stated that the chief had been under his care for two weeks The committee might remember that he was not to be seen for several days a week or so ago (about the time an investigation was on hand) He was not as well now as he had been

Mr Adams said he would like to have Dr Lane testify The investigation must end this evening as far as he was concerned

Policeman Ward here came in and returned the subpœnas he had served and in answer to inquiry said he had not served Frank

Mr Dell said he had not supposed that Mayor Chapman would stand on fees

Mr Adams said That is what you have seems of him after all, eh

Dr Lane was put on the stand and Mr Dell said a statement of points Mayor Chapman's counsel [illegible] Mr Watkinds [illegible] Mayor Chapman that Watkinds had [illegible] from Besser from the said-stated [illegible] Besser had [illegible] Watkinds [illegible] Besser [illegible] Watkinds [illegible] Besser [illegible] Watkinds [illegible] Besser

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23 1884.

POLITICAL.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—The Tribune says: "The Anti Arthur victory in New York is complete and conclusive. Of seventy-two delegates sixty-six have been chosen, twenty-four by being for Arthur, and forty-two against him. The two district delegates yet to be chosen will probably be for Arthur, but the case convention is absolutely in the hands of his opponents, so that if they choose to exercise their full power he cannot get any of the four delegates at large. The slimmest stretch, therefore, that he can be sure of is twenty-six in the delegation of seventy-two from his own state."

The *Evening Journal* estimates the probable state convention as follows: Arthur 18, Blaine 10, Edmunds 7½, and 19 preferences unknown. Conceding Arthur twenty-one of the Edmunds men who mean him a two-thirds second ballot, and eight of the doubtful Dudleau delegates, Arthur will have 266. Conceding Blaine twenty-seven Edmunds delegates, and making the second choice, Blaine will have 266. The majority of the convention is 268. Congressional district delegates will stand: Arthur 26, Blaine 22, Edmunds 7. The Edmunds delegates are pronounced against Arthur.

The *Times* this morning has a two column Boutwell letter, Worcester, special, boosting Edmunds as the "best" for whom all can thoroughly know. Edmunds possesses entire respect and esteem, for his kindly manner, unswerving code of living, deserved leadership and his unapproachable character. People are justly proud of him. No one in Barling on has ever raised him as possessing more than $100, or, and there is little doubt that this sum will cover all his property.

UNINSTRUCTED.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 2.—The First district republican convention elected Charles D. Mellen and Warren Brown delegates to the Chicago convention. They are uninstructed.

BOSTON, April 22.—The 4th congressional district republican convention elected delegates to Chicago unpledged.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 22.—The Second district republican convention elected delegates to Chicago unpledged. Resolutions were adopted and uninstructed. Personal preferences are expressed for Blaine. The convention passed resolutions indorsing Arthur's administration, and condemning that portion of his last message urging congress to pass judicious railroad regulations. The delegation was instructed for no man except upon a national platform.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 22.—The republican convention in the Eleventh congressional district elected delegates to the Chicago convention to-day. They are uninstructed.

NEW ENGLAND AGAINST BLAINE.

BOSTON, April 21.—[Special.]—The *Journal*, in a careful review of the New England political prospects, declares that Blaine will get no delegates from New Hampshire this year, whereas he had them all in 1880. Vermont is as strong for Edmunds as Maine is for Blaine. In Massachusetts Edmunds is the favorite, and Arthur has many friends in business circles, but the opposition to Blaine is so strong in business men and conservative men that many express a doubt of his ability to carry the state. The indications are that Rhode Island, which was for Blaine in 1880, is opposed to him this year.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

UTICA, N. Y., April 22.—There is much speculation as to the outcome of the convention. There are now Arthur, Blaine and Edmunds camps. A conference of Edmunds men, numbering about forty delegates, was held at midnight. They decided under no circumstances to combine with the administration delegates in the preliminary organization. They also decided that they would support any two candidates for delegates at large that Blaine might agree on, provided the latter would permit all them to name two Edmunds delegates at large. A committee was appointed to communicate this decision and the committee took a recess.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—A great number of the leading republicans of Ohio are here to attend the state convention to-morrow. Opinions differ whether the majority of the delegates will favor Chairman or Blaine. It appears to be the prevailing judgment that the convention will not instruct for anybody. Considerable bitterness is expressed, and it is thought Blaine's friends among the delegates, on arrival at Chicago, will rally to Lincoln, in case Blaine's chances are not bright. There is a strong undercurrent for Lincoln. Representatives of the wool interest are here in force, to urge a wool protective plank in the platform.

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IN WALL STREET.

The Bulls Control the Market—A Sharp Advance being Scored.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Governments, unchanged. Railways, stronger. Stocks, stronger, on reports that the negotiations for a settlement of the railway difficulties are progressing favorably. At the opening there was a fractional advance, rapidly followed by a decline of ¼ to ¾ per cent. in the general list, and 1 per cent. in Portland. Before 12 A. M., the market again advanced, but in the afternoon United Pacific broke to 66, on the announcement of the Wash nglon that the Northern Pacific railroads committee had agreed upon a bill amending the Thurman act, which brings the Kansas Pacific within the provisions of the act. The Central Pacific declined 1 per cent. Rest remainder of the list down ¼ to 1¼ per cent. Near the close there was a complete change for the better, and the market displayed considerable strength. Union Pacific rose to 67¼, Pacific Mail to 40¾, and Northern Pacific preferred to 58¾. Pacific Mail advanced on the official statement that the net earnings for March, which were $107,117, were the largest for that month for fully ten years. The market closed strong.

Compared with yesterday closing prices, stocks are ½ to 2 per cent. higher.

The *Post* says to-day was yesterday was a complete reversal in the affairs, and the evidences of a struggle for the future, and the afternoon there was even more activity on the part of the bears to cover than yesterday, and especially in the last hour. The day left the weight of the thirty-odict stocks in a decidedly traded on higher than at the close last night.

MONEY, EXCHANGE AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 22—Money, 1@2, closed offered 2. Prime commercial paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steadier at 4 86¾ for sixty days, demand, 4 89¾.

Produce exports for the week, $5,157 000.

Bonds—4s, 120¾; 4½s, 113¾; 6s, 105½; Pacific 6s, 129.

Stocks—American Express 96¾, Canadian Pacific 49¾, Canada Southern 50, Central Pacific 87½, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 124, Denver & Rio Grande 15¾, Erie 19¾, Hannibal & St. Joe 34¾, Kansas and Texas, 15¾, Lake Shore 93½, Louisville & Nashville 52, Michigan Central 93, Mobile & Ohio 18, Northern Pacific preferred 58, Northwestern 114, New York Central 94¾, Oregon Navigation 88, Oregon and Transcontinental 37½, Ontario 36¾, Omaha preferred 81, Pacific Mail 47¾, Passumpsic 98, Rock Island 20, St. Paul 82¾, Texas Pacific 17¾, Union Pacific 67¾, U. S. Express 90, Fargo 92, Western Union 67¾, Lackawanna, 105.

THE FLAG OF A FRIENDLY GOVERNMENT

The United States so Recognizes the Colors of the African International Association.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The opposition of secrecy was removed to-day from the resolution adopted by the senate, in executive session, April 10, authorizing recognition of the African International Association, which is now operating up to and embrace the Congo. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the senate concur in the view expressed by the president of the United States, in his last annual message to congress, in reference to the recognition of the United States in the settlement of the Congo country in Africa, and in opening the country to the free access of the people and the trade of all nations; and that it is the sense of the senate that the flag of the African International Association should be recognized as the flag of a friendly government.

In view of the action of the senate in the matter, Henry S. Sanford, of the African International Association, to-day executed and delivered to the secretary of state an official declaration of the objects and purposes of the association, and Secretary Frelinghuysen, by direction of the president, made the following official announcement:

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, secretary of state, duly empowered by the president of the United States of America, and pursuant to the advice and consent hereinbefore, acknowledges the receipt of the foregoing notification from the International Association of the Congo, and declares that in harmony with the traditional policy of the United States, which enjoins a proper regard for the commercial interests of its citizens, while at the same time avoiding interference with controversies between other powers, as well as alliance with them, in matters of the government of the United States announces its sympathy with and approval of the humane and benevolent purposes of the association, and will direct the proper officers of the United States, both on land and sea, to recognize the flag of the International African Association as the flag of a friendly government.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Frank Ewens, cashier of the Ellingham, Illini bank which closed yesterday in consequence of the absconding of its president, F. V. Vaughey, says there were over $40,000 in the bank when it opened it Monday morning. Every dollar of it is gone, as well as all the books, papers, etc. The absconder's whereabouts is still unknown.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Percy Avery Hitchcock, 21, special F. & V. clerk, the absconding banker who left here Saturday night, went to Chicago, and it is supposed, has gone to Canada. He took $1,000 in money and securities in the last hour. Total amount $40,000. The bravest heart in Joseph Partridge, a merchant, who is out about $10,000. The remainder is distributed in smaller sums among neighbors with a hatchet and rope knife. The ends were cut short and sealed in blood. Today no deed, as but might detectives arrested two of the brothers with a struggle. The police have no further positive evidence against them. He was a member of a benevolent society, and has $2,000 life insurance. His wife is thought to be implicated. The prisoners are carefully guarded as they will be pardoned if they can be got.

JOSEPH ALLEN, THE SUSPECTED MURDERER.

JACKSON, Miss., April 22.—A detective has, it seems days, been shadowing Joseph Allen, particularly he is now, and supposed him to give him certain particulars of the Grouch murder, which Allen afterwards regretted, and becoming suspicious of his companion he made the discovery. About four days ago the detective obtained from Allen the whereabouts of buried papers, which were afterwards recovered. A late dispatch from Hazelhurst, Copiah county, Miss., Allen was arrested last night, on a charge of being the principal in the Grouch murder at Jackson, Miss., last fall, and taken back to Jackson last night.

A BIG TRIAL IN SICILY.

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special.]—The most colossal criminal trial in modern times is to have begun to-day at Catania, in Sicily. Three hundred prisoners were to be put on trial on charges of being members of the Mafia secret society, which has long been the subject of reports of secret orders, and supposed to combine brigandage with anarchism. Many of the prisoners are wealthy and influential, and 113 lawyers have been engaged for their defense. The government has no public but they are ready for the trials, and was obliged to postpone them till June.

THE JAMES TRIAL.

CHATTANOOGA, April 22.—In the Frank James trial at Huntsville, Alabama, to-day, W. H. Spann testified that in 1881 he lived about a quarter of a mile from Woods (Frank James); he knew him well; saw him at Nashville March 18, 1881, the day of the Missouri train robbery. Saw him with a buggy, in Nashville, selling rakes at Nashville March 8, 15 and 11. Saw him the first date by the date of a warrant he served on that day; he met James. Martin, and Howard he saw at Nashville on March 15. Robert Ford confirmed Spann's testimony.

MURDERED HIS WIFE.

BOSTON, April 22.—This afternoon James Nicholson entered his wife's room. Shortly afterward the report a of pistol was heard. A boy of Mrs. Nicholson's ran upstairs and found Mrs. Nicholson with a bullet hole through the shoulder. He examined her and found that she was dead. Nicholson fled from Shoreham's house in the direction of the cemetery. The murdered woman only lived in this city a short time. She was married to Nicholson in Salem.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

TUESDAY, April 22.

Generally quiet markets rule to-day, but there is an excellent goods movement. A small failure is reported from Coeur d'Alene, the first from that region. The two or three recent failures at Spokane Falls are attributed to pressing San Francisco creditors, who are losing their grip in that section. Portland merchants report an increase which cannot but lessen California's trade.

The Sir Jack Norsman came in to-day in a passage of 134 days from Liverpool. She brings an assorted cargo of the plate, pig iron chemicals, mineral water, grain bags, salt, etc., to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. She will discharge about 600 tons ballast.

The Br bark City of Carlisle sailed to-day for Queenstown with 26,636 ctls wheat, valued at $43,861, shipped by C. Cæsar & Co. for owner's account.

Overland receipts include 10 tons hops, 150 ks lard, 1 ton gardines, 25 cs lye, 10 tubs butterine, 105 tubs butter 1 tub sugar, 2 chests tea, 6 cs cheese, 10 cs oysters, 5 cs canned goods, 20 cs canned fish, 5 cs cs meat, 185 cs goods, 20 cs candy, 4 cks clothing, 4 cs cigars, 2 pkgs tobacco, 100 bbls flour, 2 cks boots and shoes, 20 cks mdse.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 4125 ctls wheat, 2214 bbls flour, 50 ctls oats, 200 ctls potatoes, 60 ctls wool, 2300 lbs hides, 41 cs eggs, 53 bbls hay. Also 1,125 ctls wheat, 700 bbls flour, 10,000 lbs wool, 1205 lbs hides from the eastern section.

EXPORTS—Per State of California to San Francisco: 600 bf ales Prescott 18 458 bf sks Salem flour, 200 sks oatmeal, 1,710 sks flax seed, 100 sks potatoes, 2 bdls calfskins, 80 cans tallow, 24 bls dressmaking, 3 cs Bibb lye, 70 qr 100 dry hides, 1 bdl Shreggskins, 3 cs assorted, San Francisco, 4 bdls calfskins, 2 bdls hair, 61 sks flour, 100 sks potatoes, 120 sks oat per ore, 15 pcs 55 bdls wool, 1 cs treasure.

FREIGHTS—A large iron ship has been taken to load grain at Salem for Portland at 25 cts for cash. This is relatively very close to late asking rates from this port, but furnishes ample workmanship to the shipper. Our tonnage is just in sailed to by the arrival of the Norseman. Her cancellation date for arrival has passed, and as far as can be learned she will doubtless be on the market for charter. The number of vessels near at hand is reduced to three, one of which is known to be chartered for grain.

WHEAT—Only the foreign advices to day show any strength, all home markets being unsettled and more or less weak. Chicago options are off 2 cents. Operations in the local market are confined to parcels for milling purposes. The reported sale of 2000 bushels at $1 41 is disputed by holders. It is claimed that millers are still dull, and bakers at $1 42½ more at points along the east side, and an interior operator says a half cent more was paid at Halsey. A large lot of valley came in yesterday from Corvallis on old account. Receipts from the eastern section are large, but no new business is reported. Boats here are accumulating and vessels now in Portland harbor are mostly engaged.

Quotations are unchanged at 82½@83 for valley, 83@84 for bluestem, 85@86 for choice.

OATS—Easy for coarse, but firm for choice. Price is quotably unchanged. Gray and Tomales, choice, $1 50. Feed, choice, $1 40@1 45. Milling, $1 45@1 50. Surprises, $1 50@1 55.

BARLEY—Feed quiet, with an easy tendency. Nobody of Oregon reported.

FLOUR—Firm.

Dalles, Columbia river, $1 75; $2 25 naked; second, due to break. Sales reported at 50 bbls unsorted, divided among 3 exporters. Terms, cash or exchange. Quiet. Eastern refined, $4@4 25; other kinds unchanged.

MEAL—Quiet.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran and shorts, $16@17; middlings, $20@22; rolled barley, $30@32.

POTATOES—Market continued less firm, but old prices are maintained.

EGGS—Arrivals last night exceeded expectations and to day Oregon were rolling prices.

POULTRY—All kinds considered steady at late prices.

BUTTER—More eastern coming in and the market promises to be overstocked for some time.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The State of California sailed at 12 M. A. M., with 1,000 tons of freight.

The bk Josie Bell, hence December 16 with 35,520 ctls wheat shipped by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., has arrived out in a passage of 127 days.

A number of the Pacific coast grain fleet are reported at sea to-day.

The Charles Cotesworth has been hauled up to Flanders' Wharf on the Alaskan is being painted. Captain John Wolf will take command, but some of his vessel will be up to-day, to finish her preparations and go to the lower river route.

The vessel reported taken to load salt at Carmen is said for this port by the German bark Nicolai, but later information considers her destination uncertain. The ad over Twilight loads for San Francisco.

The Br Scottish Prince, hence December 2 with 37,651 ctls wheat shipped by the Oregon City mills, has arrived out in a passage of 141 days.

The Josephine has completed discharge of Portland coal, and will be left in charge of Capt. Hall.

Capt. A. M. Hart of Burlington is in the city. He is a shipbuilder at the R. R. & C. Co's boat yard.

Last advices report the quicksilver as sailing for Salina Cruz.

Mark—By Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.

Wheat—Dull; shipping, $1 37½.

Receipts, Wheat, 1,500 ctls; barley, 2,400 ctls; flour, 1,700 qrs; 3,000 sks; eggs, 95,000 doz; butter, 1,000 lbs; hides, 1,000 pcs.

Shipments—Wheat, 6,500 ctls; barley, 1,000 ctls; flour, 1,000 qrs; 2,000 sks; eggs, 1,000 doz; butter, 1,000 lbs; hides, 1,000 pcs.

Freights—Wheat, 20 cts to Liverpool for orders.

Flour—Dull; low grades, $3 50@4 25; superfine, $4 50@5 50; extra, $5 75@6 25; double extra, $6 50@7 50; Oregon, $4 50@5 50; Washington Territory, $4 50@5 50.

Barley—Steady and quiet; buyer May, $1 09½; seller May, $1 12½; seller season, $1 06½; buyer the season, $1 06.

Oats—Easy for coarse, but firm for choice. Price is quotably unchanged.

Potatoes—Burbanks and Tomales, choice, $1 50. Humboldts quiet, with an easy tendency. Nobodies of Oregon reported.

Hides—Firm.

Quicksilver, April 19—Arrived—Brgh Lord Lyttelton, S. F. April 20—Sh Wm. H. Gruner and Br sh Thistle, of Inland, for Portland at 5 buoys, S. F. April 21—Sh H. B. Thomas and Brgh's Mistress, Queen Elizabeth, Chilkat and Star of Greenville, S. F., Br bk Dunedin, Portland, for Queenstown.

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THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—SMITH, J.

TUESDAY, April 22.

Brigham & Bumbeller vs. Yeaker & Co.—Motion for leave to file cross complaint.

Dawson vs. Philly & Sons.—Motion to dissolve, injunction granted.

Warren vs. Boyd.—Demurrer to reply sustained, and cause proceedings.

Thrasher vs. Goldsmith & Lowenberg.—Continued to 5 st day of next term.

Cobb & Tilton vs. Pacquet et al.—38th inst. to demur.

State of Oregon vs. Pat McGann.—Indictments in other cases and three dismissed.

W. T. R. Nash vs. Same.—Same order.

Portland Savings Bank vs. Lang, et al.—Leave to file amended complaint.

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J.

Mike Kelly, Jacob Nolsifer, L. N. Ebert, C. M. Carleton, John Bergman.—Drunk and disorderly; fined $10 each.

J. W. Lemon—Soliciting for hotel without a license; passed.

Lawrence Dillon—Assault and battery, continued.

Lee Look and Ah Jim—Larceny, dismissed.

J. H. Pennington—Assault and battery, discharged.

J. H. McGrath—Robbery, continued.

J. Hunter—Assault and battery, continued.

Ah Poy, Lung Chan—Larceny of chickens, continued.

J. H. McGrath—Assault and battery; fine $20.

John Wilson—Drunk and disorderly; not found.

PUBLIC MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

Pursuant to notice as in the daily papers the colored citizens of this city met at the hall of the Portland club last evening. A. Hyndman was elected president and Robert Wasse secretary. The following preambles and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The grant of unjust and harmful acts on the part of colored voters of the city of Portland, Multnomah county, in the past has materially contributed to their comparative helplessness and want of influence in politics, thereby depriving them of equal rights before the law and causing them to be treated with contempt by the majority of the voters of this county; and

Whereas, We believe that a portion of the colored citizens of Portland and Multnomah county, in behalf of their race, have a right to a just and equal share in the offices for which they vote for the government of the city and county in the respect of both;

A committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the club. The meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, the 30th inst.

THE EAST SIDE.

The boy Johnny Rich, who was kicked by a horse, appears to be progressing favorably.

A democratic mass meeting is also opened for Thursday evening next at the council chamber for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign.

Hon. T. Cogles, the democratic war horse of St. Johns, will address the citizens of East Portland from the porch of the East Portland hotel at the foot of E. street next Saturday evening.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of H. B. Story desire to express their sincere thanks to their friends for their generous sympathy and assistance during his sickness and at the time of his death.

Chronic constipation is the principal cause of Amorrhœa. Cure it with Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE HOTELS.

CLARENDON.

W H Shannon, Scappoo
Mrs Shaw, Spreadon
T Skaggs, do
Mrs Squires, Hillsboro
Mrs Sullivan, do
Mrs McKinney, do
Kit Kelley, San Francisco
H Hinchliffe, do
Mrs Hinchliffe, do
Miss Wilkie, Spokane
L S Ayres, do

GRISWOLD HOUSE.

G F Lisle, Baylcook, Ill
J A Peirce Chicago
L Allen, do
N K Hiller, W & C Corvallis
Mrs Hillier, do
Miss Hillier, do
J Schumacher, do
S N Bolles, Freeport, Cal
D H Bolles, do
Mrs Bolles, do
Miss Wilkinson, do
Mrs Wilkinson, do
Miss Wilkinson, do
Miss Wilkinson, do
Mrs Wilkinson, do
Miss Wilkinson, do
Mrs Wilkinson, do
Miss Wilkinson, do
Mrs